

JUVENILE COURT ANNUAL REPORT

Judge Willis Brown Gives Out
Statement of the Work
Done.

SENT TO THE COMMISSION.

Tells of the Help the Institution Has
Been to Boys and Girls—Good
Probation Work.

The annual report of the work of the juvenile court of this city has been prepared by Judge Willis Brown and sent to the juvenile court commission. The report follows in part:

To the Honorable Juvenile Court Commission: It is with great gratification that I submit this the second annual report of the work of the Salt Lake City Juvenile Court. The first report covered a period from the date of organization under a new law, April 12, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1905. This report covers a period of a whole year from Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906.

In the first report we recognized this great help our court had been to the boys who come under its influence. In the second period, closing Dec. 1, 1906, with our added efficiency in probation work, we were enabled to come into more intelligent and personal contact with the wards of the court. Yet the more wholesome effect on the whole community is evident from a comparison, which I herewith submit. The court is the one that not only redeems the unfortunate and mistaken child, but deters others from making mistakes.

I can say without fear of successful contradiction, that no other juvenile court in existence can show greater beneficial results than can the Salt Lake Juvenile Court.

In the first seven and a half months of the court 296 juvenile delinquents came before it. In the 12 months, from Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906, the total appearing in court for the same delinquencies as were handled in the first period is 277. This averages 19.75 per month for the second period against 29.6 per month for the first period, or a 50 per cent decrease.

The nature of the delinquencies and comparison for each offense are as follows:

Offense	1905-1906	1906-1907
Petit larceny	73	52
Robbery	12	10
Drunkenness	12	9
Incorrigibility	23	39
Profane language	1	8
Embezzlement	5	0
Violating city ordinances	20	15
Use of tobacco	27	13
Truancy	59	41
Forgery	2	0
Growing up in idleness and crime	7	7
Total	283	214
Girls—		
Immoral conduct	4	3
Petit larceny	1	1
Truancy	2	3
Incorrigibility	2	17
Violating city ordinances	2	0
Total	13	23

With the growing support from the public, the good and wholesome results have become apparent. We have, through the agencies of the city police, sheriff's office, principals of schools, business men and parents, extended the classification of delinquencies under the law and consider our best work with the children who come before us for what we call minor delinquencies, thus placing the court in a position to check any wayward tendencies which may be discovered in a child by the commission of delinquent or incorrigible acts. Therefore, in addition to the offenses which were handled in the first period, there was added 138 cases for rowdiness, defacing buildings, trespassing, not obeying curfew, obscenity, and associating with vicious people. Counting these in a grand total we have an average of 23 per month against 39 per month for the first period, when we did not handle any of this nature of delinquency.

ADULTS.

During the time covered by this report we have had 50 adults before us for contributing to delinquency. These for the following acts:

Adults contributing to delinquency	1905-1906	1906-1907
Selling liquor to minors	8	11
Selling tobacco to minors	0	7
Buying junk and receiving stolen property	1	2
Parental neglect	7	4
Allowing boys to frequent poolrooms	0	3
Inducing juveniles to visit saloons	0	4
Employing children under school age	0	7
Causing and contributing to delinquency	0	3
Contempt of court	0	0
Immoral conduct with juveniles	0	1
Cruelty to juvenile delinquents	0	1
Parental neglect	0	1
Harboring juvenile delinquents	0	1
Quitting	0	1
Total	26	50

This is an increase over the first period of 24. The punishment of these adults has had a wholesome effect. Some parents are more watchful of their children, merchants are more careful in employing boys, tobacco dealers and saloon-keepers are co-operating with our court in obeying the law, and adults are realizing more their obligations to the children and their responsibility to the law.

The disposition of these cases has been as follows:

Committed to jail	4
Suspended sentence to jail	4
Suspended commitment to Morris school (See case 250)	1
Fined	22
Suspended fine	3
Dismissed	3
Continued indefinitely	1
Total	50

PROBATION WORK.

Our probation work continues to be the pride of our court and admiration of all interested in this department of court work.

In the first period we had but one probation officer and he did not give his whole time to the work. During the past year we have had three paid probation officers and it is owing largely to their efficient work that less cases have come into court, by reason of prompt action in all cases reported and investigated. The judge of the court, seeing no other duties besides the juvenile court work, also enters into the large amount of personal work, which is other courts is delegated to the chief probation officer. Our probation officers have made over 2,000 visits to the homes of probationers, 250 cases

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have been settled out of court by them, 100 of these coming to the judge in chambers.

There are now under the probation care of the court 605 cases, 526 boys and 79 girls.

Besides these visits of probation officers, a total of 3,000 personal reports have been made to the court by its wards. Of the total number of probationers, 82 have appeared in court for subsequent offenses, or 13 per cent of the whole number.

Besides the visitation to the home by probation officers we require the child to bring letters from the parents or employers relative to the conduct of the probationer. For the public school report each ward is given a book of delinquent tickets. The principal of each school gives these tickets as the judgment of the department of the child delinquency, and we trust in boys to tell us the number of delinquent tickets they receive, if any, when they report.

The personnel of our probation department is as follows:

Paid Probation Officers—Charles B. Hahn, chief probation officer; Mrs. A. L. Young, lady probation officer; and E. H. Fendall.

Voluntary Probation Officers: Sidney Bamberger, Cordelia Robinson, Alma C. Clayton, Mrs. W. W. Gies, Mrs. Lee Chamberlain, Dr. R. R. Hampton, F. J. Lucas, Walter J. Sloan, Harry S. Joseph, Mrs. Hugh Park, John Mattler, Dr. C. G. Plummer, Elmer J. Goshen, Charles J. Freund, Oscar L. Cox, Dr. E. V. Silver, W. H. S. Westlake, Dr. Brown Ewing, Dr. T. B. Beatty.

MORRIS SCHOOL (Detention Home.)

This institution has continued to be of the greatest service, the only disappointing feature has been the inability of the board of education to legally assume control of the educational part of the school. However this vexed question has been solved in the employment of Prof. E. A. Reynolds, an educator of some prominence and great experience, to take charge of the school.

The total number of boys committed to the school for periods of from 10 to 30 days is 58. During the year, however, 163 different boys have been cared for in the school, many being placed there pending the disposal of their cases.

The school is being conducted by a special committee of the Canyon Crest association, an organization incorporated under the laws of the state for the care of children.

COMMITMENT TO STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Of the total cases 33 have been committed to the state industrial school at Ogden, Utah. A comparative statement of all commitments since the organization of the court is as follows: Boys, 24; girls, 9; as against boys, 25, and girls, 3 for the previous year.

There are two causes for this great decrease in the commitment of boys. In the beginning there were a number of boys who, by reason of neglect, environment and habits had been led to an aggravated stage of delinquency. Boys with bad records at police headquarters. These failed repeatedly to come under discipline. They were leaders of gangs and for the good of the larger community of boys, who came within range of their influence, as well as for the good of the delinquent, we were compelled to make commitment. Then, in the beginning we had no detention home where certain boys could try out, nor did we have the efficient probation work that we have had in the second period. Therefore, the total number of commitments to the State Industrial school from the Salt Lake juvenile court since its organization is 49 boys and 12 girls, out of a total of 194 inmates of that institution.

Inasmuch as public statements have been made that the Salt Lake City juvenile court is sending a large number of juveniles to the State Industrial school, and that, because of this fact there is great increase in the expense of that institution, I wish to call your attention to the fact that Salt Lake City contains about one-third of the population of the state and has now from this court but one-third of the present inmates. When we consider that a large city contains more agencies which tend to lead boys and girls downward than are found in smaller cities and the country, we feel that in this showing we have added reason for pride in our probation work and the influence of the court.

CANYON CREST RANCH FOR BOYS.

We wish to call your attention to this splendid home for boys, the need of which grew out of certain developments in juvenile court cases. A boy found sleeping in a barn, investigation proved he had no parents, no friends or relatives and no chance. To give this boy the opportunity to become self-reliant, self-supporting and self-respecting was the thought of those interested in the development of Canyon Crest. Not to tax the city or state; not to pauperize the boy, but to build citizenship. It is in no way lapses over with the State Industrial school or Morris school. It is an absolutely free home, and no boy is allowed to live on the ranch who needs correctional methods. Canyon Crest has cared for 35 different boys from the court.

JUVENILE COURT CLINIC.

This is another institution which the needs of the court have developed. Since the inception of the court we have had a court physician, but the constant reminder to the court that so many boys brought in for delinquency were physically weak and defective led to the organization of the clinic with the following members: Dr. Brown Ewing, alienist, brain; Dr. Robert R. Hampton, eye, ear and nose; Drs. Beatty, Plummer and Silver, body. Over 100 children have been examined, with the surprising result that 50 per cent have serious physical defects, which contribute largely and in some cases wholly to their moral delinquencies. We see

cure in this department of our work the co-operation of parents who accept with gratitude this new helpful feature of our work. In connection with this we have been confronted with a large number of boys who are truants, habitual runaways, street loafers, who, having been to school for periods of from three to seven years, are no farther advanced than the third grade. In the development of the clinic the need of some institution where physical and educational work could be combined has become apparent. The clinic is in possession of figures secured by Dr. Beatty, showing that in the state there are 290 mentally and physically deficient youths. In the Salt Lake City public schools there are a number who need this special attention. In one school in this city there are 19 cases as follows:

Age 10, first A, four years, not mentally right; age 10, first A, four years, not mentally right; age 12, second B, five years, foolish; age 12, second A, six years, dull, slow, no mental power; age 13, third A, seven years, dull, slow, no mental power; age 13, third A, seven years, dull, slow, no mental power; age 13, third A, seven years, dull, slow, no mental power; age 13, fourth B, seven years, dull, slow, no mental power; age 12, fourth A, six years, foolish; age 14, fifth B, eight years, foolish.

Years indicate length of time pupil has been in school.

Some of these boys have already been before the court and it is only a question of time when the state, through its courts will be compelled to care for these weak children, who because of their bad handicap, grow into ignorant, indifferent and base citizens. From reports received it is safe to estimate that there are 100 cases of backward youth in the schools of this city, and already one-half of them are wards of the juvenile court, who need a doctor far more than they need a judge.

COST.

The thinking taxpayer and especially if that taxpayer be a parent, believes that money saved is the help and protection of the children is not wasted. Prevention of crime is cheaper than punishment. The year's expense of the juvenile court, probation department and detention home approximates \$7,000 for the 12 months. Four hundred and eighty dollars have been collected in fines from adults for contributing to delinquency of children. \$250 have been contributed by parents to the Morris school. The salaries paid probation officers, who give their whole time, working often into the night and Sunday as well, is ridiculously low. The chief probation officer being paid but \$41 per month and the two others \$50 per month each. The superintendent of the Morris school receives a salary of \$1,000 per month. The judge of the court and the clerk is better paid than the chief probation officer, and yet no juvenile court has a better body of officers. These are in positions because they are students of this problem and love the work.

There were 50 men sent to the penitentiary in the past year. The question of caring for 605 children in the juvenile court cost no more than the punishment of six of these 50 men. The net cost of the criminal division of the city court, including the police court, was \$27,923.84, this after subtracting all fines.

The children and the future of our city and state are considered well in the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for our public schools. Juvenile courts come under this same classification and it is only those who are ignorant of this newer method of saving children, building citizenship and preventing crime, who talk of expense, and not those who have the children and are the real home builders of our state.

Appropriate Gifts, Beautiful Piano Scarfs, Go-Cart Robes and Toy Bissel Sweepers—Z. C. M. L. Carpet Dept.

DRAMATIC SCENES AT STATE PRISON

When Charles Botha Appeared Before the Board of Pardons.

FREEDOM GRANTED TO TWO.

Samuel Newhouse Made a Strong Plea For Clemency in the Case of "Dutch Charley."

There was a very dramatic and pathetic scene at the state prison on Saturday when the state board of pardons met and considered the application of Charles Botha, "Dutch Charley," for a pardon. Botha was called from his work in the prison in order that the board might hear the story from his own lips about the circumstances which led up to the killing of Botha's young wife and William Tibbitts, a rancher who was charged by Botha with having seduced his wife. Botha made a deep impression upon the board by the pathos of his story, and at the conclusion of the hearing the matter was taken under advisement for one month. Samuel Newhouse, the millionaire mining man, and his wife were present during the hearing of the Botha case, and Mr. Newhouse made an appeal for the pardon of the convicted man. Judge M. M. Warner, who has been Botha's attorney only since he was convicted of the murder, also made an argument in behalf of his client. Botha has twice been sentenced to death for his crime, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the board of pardons. The crime for which Botha was sentenced to death was committed on the Tibbitts ranch near Monticello, San Juan county, in February, 1902.

In addition to the statements made before the board by Botha, Mr. Newhouse and Judge Warner, the board also heard the evidence of William Keller of Moab, who stated that he knew Tibbitts, and that the latter was in his store several times and spoke about keeping Botha's wife at his ranch and about his relations with her. Affidavits were also read from Judge Johnson, who sentenced Botha, and Cunningham, a rancher who was acquainted with Tibbitts and who told of his brag about having stolen Botha's wife. Botha was then submitted and taken under advisement for one month.

The board granted pardons to Edward Smith, convicted of grand larceny, and John Deffenbacher, convicted of burglary. It also granted a parole to Carl W. Jensen, convicted of forgery. It was also decided to grant a rehearing of the application of "Nick" Haworth, serving a life sentence for the murder of William Sandall.

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Wanted, Good Cast Scrap Iron

\$15 per ton for good stove iron, \$15 to \$20 per ton for good machine iron, F. O. B. Salt Lake City. Silver Bros' Iron Works Co., 149 West N. Temple, S. L. City.

Xmas money loaned on your salary. Easy payments. Cherry, 407 D. F. Walker Bldg.

REDUCED RATES

For Christmas Holidays. Via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on sale December 29, 31, 22, 24, 25, and 31, and January 1, 1907, final limit January 7th, 1907. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

RATIONAL LIMIT AND WHAT IT IS

Subject Discussed by Rev. Frank Fay Eddy in Sunday Sermon.

TENDENCIES OF THE DAY.

Value and Danger Pointed Out—Religion Must be Tested in Atmosphere of Common Sense.

Rev. Frank Fay Eddy of the Unitarian church preached yesterday, on the value and danger in the prevalent metaphysical tendencies of the day, the topic being "The Rational Limit." In concluding his discourse, Mr. Eddy said: "I make no denial of the fact of mental power, but I do assert the need of recognizing its limitations as related to man with a physical body in a physical universe. A man may say, 'See me demonstrate that cold is an illusion. He may ignore the temperature and really feel no inconvenience within certain limitations. But suppose a change in the orbit of the sun and the earth so that the temperature should be lowered to a point unimaginable to us, say 200 degrees below zero. A comparatively few would survive of all our humanity by maintaining an artificial temperature. The rest of the race would be snuffed out, Christian Science or any other form of mental science notwithstanding.'

"So with their favorite demonstration 'so with their favorite demonstration' over disease or error. There is no question of the importance of a right mental attitude in the curing of physical ills. But at the same time there is no question as to the reality of the microbes we see under the microscope, or of the struggle between those which uphold and those which destroy. With certain limits the attitude of the mind helps wonderfully, but only within those limits. Common sense teaches that such must be the case.

"This mode of reasoning of old teachings comes to us laden with good. Its sense is the eternal harmony which enfolds God and man are too valuable to be disregarded. We must be on our guard. To outrage the rationality of the universe is the way of madness. The warning contained in this sermon is needed. The effects of the appeals of new prophets of mental science is most assuredly harmful in many cases. This is especially true with young people. They abandon themselves to a theory which makes magical promises of unlimited power. The result is a loss of true mental power which means poise and self-control.

"All our philosophy and all our religion must be tested in an atmosphere of common sense. It is the good medicine to cure all the spiritual diseases due to extravagant and fevered thinking. Man's progress must be a march with feet upon the earth. By common sense he must overcome and not on wings of fancy."

All the good qualities of Ely's Cream Balm, solid, are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. That it is an unfailing cure for Nasal Catarrh is proved by an ever-increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor sap the tender air-passages. It allays the inflammation and goes straight to the root of the disease. Obsolete old cases have been cured in a few weeks, and all druggists, etc., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

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Reduced Rates for Christmas Holidays. Via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on sale December 29, 31, 22, 24, 25, and 31, and January 1, 1907, final limit January 7th, 1907. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

INDEPENDENTS WIN.

The Supreme Court's decision yesterday finally disposes of the attempt to prevent telephone competition.

THE COURT BY THIS DECISION SAYS:

"The Phone That Talks"

shall not be hampered in giving the public The Best Service in America at Reasonable Rates.

We Serve You Right. That's Why We Grow.

New Business Investments Every Day.

Let our representative call and tell you about it.

Utah Independent Telephone Co.,

Call 51, City Department, for rates.



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The wisdom of giving useful gifts, especially to children, is becoming more and more apparent every year, and this year more gifts of the Siegel sort will be given than ever before. We have more to show than ever before.

Here are a few: Suits, Overcoats, Caps, Gloves, Sweaters, Lounging Robes, and the stockings to wear or to hang up. Sensible for you to give. Pleasing for boys to receive.

Siegel's
228-230 Main St.
The store that has the stock of good Xmas gifts.



Boys' Sweaters \$1.00 to \$2.25
Stocking Caps, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Boys' Gloves, 25c to \$2.50

Always Remember the Full Name
Ely's Cream Balm
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On every box, 25c

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Christmas Candies—Choice and Fresh.

A Christmas Gift by Keith O'Brien Co.

A ticket with every \$1.00 purchase in the toy department.

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